



[Numbers refer to table 1 in accompanying pamphlet. Platinum-group element, PGE; large symbols indicate important deposits; smaller symbols indicate other occurrences meeting criteria outlined in text]

### Residual deposits

- **Residual deposits**
  - + • Placer gold-PGE
  - x • Lateritic nickel
- **Magmatic sulfide deposits**
  - o • Merensky Reef PGE, Picket Pin, stratiform sulfide without published model
  - o • Duluth copper-nickel-PGE, Stillwater nickel-copper, syngenetic-synvolcanic nickel-copper
  - o • Other magmatic sulfide deposits without published models
- **Magmatic oxide deposits**
  - o • Podiform chromite
  - o • PGE-enriched stratiform chromitite
  - o • Bushveld chromite
  - o • Alaskan PGE, other magmatic oxide deposits without published models
- **Hydrothermal deposits associated with mafic or ultramafic rocks**
  - o • New Rambler copper-PGE, Revasi Creek copper-PGE
- **Hydrothermal deposits associated with calc-alkaline porphyry rocks**
  - x • Porphyry copper, porphyry copper-skarn related, polymetallic veins
- **Deposits associated with alkaline igneous rocks**
  - o • Syntectic-hosted copper-silver-PGE
- **Miscellaneous deposit types**
  - o • Carbonate-hosted gold-silver, massive sulfide, low-sulfide gold-quartz veins, occurrences without models, polymetallic replacement
- **Unknown deposit types**

[see accompanying pamphlet for references cited]

In conjunction with preparing maps of the geologically permissive areas for the occurrence of platinum-group elements (PGE) in the conterminous United States (Zientek and others, 1988; Pasteris, in press), the Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) has been updated to provide more detailed information about PGE. MRDS now contains 505 records for PGE in the conterminous United States, 109 of which are completely new records, and many others of which are previously existing records that have been updated with PGE information. These maps and table represent the status of the MRDS records as of November 1993; because MRDS is designed to be dynamic, further information about PGE can be added as it becomes important or available.

The initial effort of the 1970s to catalog PGEs (Blair and others, 1977; Page and Tooker, 1979) involved an extensive literature search for mentions of PGE in all types of mineral deposits and provided individual occurrence records for all identified localities of PGE regardless of PGE concentrations or whether the presence of PGE had been verified. Entries included site names, host rocks, and the type of deposit. However, no analytical data were included. If any analytical information existed, and where someone reported the presence of PGE, this was a valid approach at that time because there was sparse analytical information for PGE. Since that time, analytical data have become available, and the literature has grown exponentially. The most recent catalogs (Carlson and others, 1985) but also have been available, particularly for podiform chromitite deposits (Page and others, 1992). Some of these recent studies, enabled by more sensitive analytical techniques that can now detect very small quantities of PGE, are beginning to suggest that small amounts of PGE are associated with a wide variety of deposit types, some of which are not host rocks within the conventional magmatic ore deposits.

with the current, non-spatial, ore deposits.

Because the data were not available in the form of records for MRDS for PGE occurrences in the mines or prospects from which PGE have been mined, for which PGE mineralization have been documented, or for which analytical data indicate concentrations of PGE either greater than or equal to 100 ppb or, for podiform chromite deposits, in the upper 100 percent of the chromite ore, the data were not included in the analysis. The data were included regardless of PGE concentration, such as those for which scientific data suggest that future exploration should be conducted to characterize the occurrences (PGE) in the Mesozoic basins of the eastern United States, (for example) where the geologic environment is of current interest to exploratonsists (PGE in black shales, for example) or where the geologic environment is of current interest to exploratonsists (PGE in the United States would be a formidable task and not of much use in delineating deposits or potential interests for PGE exploration. Should mining technology or economic conditions change, these areas would be good exploration targets for PGE production, then the appropriate PGE data should be included in the MRDS.

Because of the differing "occurrence" definitions used when entering MRDS data, the PGE information appears somewhat haphazard; rather than delete those records for which the PGE information is unverified or PGE values are low, the table and maps in this paper broadly indicate the relative importance of the records by indicating the knowledge of PGE for each MRDS entry and by showing on the maps only those localities that meet the analytical cutoff, identified mineral or PGE production criteria mentioned above. Several references to PGE localities in the older literature also could not be included.

In the 1980's the U.S. Geological Survey began publishing mineral deposit models, some of which characterize types of deposits known to contain PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986). Where appropriate, these models have been assigned to the PGE occurrences documented in MRDS (see table 1). Other PGE occurrences that are fairly well described but which do not fit into published models have been given informal deposit-type names. Some occurrences are so poorly understood or so poorly described that it was not possible to determine a deposit type. These have been classified as "unknown."

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